### Amendments to the Claims:

# **Listing of the Claims:**

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method for the treatment and/or prevention of neurological and vascular disorders related to beta-amyloid generation and/or aggregation comprising administering. Use of a an inhibitor of one or more of protein kinases PKC alpha, PKC beta, PKC gamma, PKC epsilon, PKC theta, CDK-1, KDR, PKA, FIt-1, FIt-2, FIt-3 and FIt-4, for the treatment and/or prevention of neurological and vascular disorders related to beta-amyloid generation and/or aggregation.

Claim 2 (currently amended): The use method according to claim 1 wherein the inhibitor is a compound of formula I

wherein

 $R_a$  is H;  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl; or  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl substituted by OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl or N(di-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>b</sub> is H; or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl;

R is a radical of formula (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f)

wherein

each of R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>14</sub> is OH; SH; a heterocyclic residue;  $NR_{16}R_{17}$  wherein each of R<sub>16</sub> and R<sub>17</sub>, independently, is H or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl or R<sub>16</sub> and R<sub>17</sub> form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound a heterocyclic residue; or a radical of formula  $\alpha$ 

$$-X-R_c-Y$$
 (a)

wherein X is a direct bond, O, S or NR₁8 wherein R₁8 is H or C₁₄alkyl,

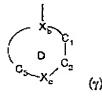
 $R_c$  is  $C_{1-4}$ alkylene or  $C_{1-4}$ alkylene wherein one  $CH_2$  is replaced by  $CR_xR_y$  wherein one of  $R_x$  and  $R_y$  is H and the other is  $CH_3$ , each of  $R_x$  and  $R_y$  is  $CH_3$  or  $R_x$  and  $R_y$  form together –  $CH_2$ - $CH_2$ -, and

Y is bound to the terminal carbon atom and is selected from OH, a heterocyclic residue and  $-NR_{19}R_{20}$  wherein each of  $R_{19}$  and  $R_{20}$  independently is H,  $C_{3-6}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-6}$ cycloalkyl- $C_{1-4}$ alkyl, aryl- $C_{1-4}$ alkyl or  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl optionally substituted on the terminal carbon atom by OH, or  $R_{19}$  and  $R_{20}$  form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound a heterocyclic residue;

each of R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>9</sub>, R<sub>10</sub>, R<sub>12</sub>, R<sub>13</sub>, R<sub>15</sub> and R'<sub>15</sub>, independently, is H, halogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, OH, SH, NH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylthio, NHC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, N(di-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub> or CN; either E is –N= and G is –CH= or E is –CH= and G is –N=; and or a salt thereof.

Claim 3 (currently amended): Use <u>A method</u> according to claim  $\underline{2}$  1-or-2-wherein the inhibitor is a compound according to claim 2, wherein the heterocyclic residue as R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, R<sub>11</sub>, R<sub>14</sub> or Y or formed, respectively, by NR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub> or NR<sub>19</sub>R<sub>20</sub>, is a three to eight membered saturated, unsaturated or aromatic heterocyclic ring comprising 1 or 2 heteroatoms, and optionally substituted on one or more ring carbon atoms and/or on a ring nitrogen atom when present.

Claim 4 (currently amended): Use <u>A method</u> according to claim  $\underline{2}$  1-or 2 wherein the inhibitor is a compound according to claim 2, wherein the heterocyclic residue as R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, R<sub>11</sub>, R<sub>14</sub> or Y or formed, respectively, by NR<sub>16</sub>R<sub>17</sub> or NR<sub>19</sub>R<sub>20</sub>, is a residue of formula ( $\gamma$ )



wherein

the ring D is a 5, 6 or 7 membered saturated, unsaturated or aromatic ring;

 $X_b$  is  $-N_-$ , -C= or  $-CH_-$ ;

 $X_c$  is -N=, -NR<sub>r</sub>, -CR<sub>f</sub>'= or -CHR<sub>f</sub>'- wherein R<sub>f</sub> is a substituent for a ring nitrogen atom and is selected from C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl; acyl; C<sub>3-6</sub>cycloalkyl; C<sub>3-6</sub>cycloalkyl-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; phenyl-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; a heterocyclic residue; and a residue of formula  $\beta$ 

$$-R_{2t}-Y'$$
 (β)

wherein  $R_{21}$  is  $C_{1-4}$ alkylene or  $C_{2-4}$ alkylene interrupted by O and Y' is OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, NH( $C_{1-4}$ alkyl) or N( $C_{1-4}$ alkyl)<sub>2</sub>; and R<sub>f</sub>' is a substituent for a ring carbon atom and is selected from  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl;  $C_{3}$ .

 $_6$ cycloalkyl optionally further substituted by  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl;  $(CH_2)_p$  wherein p is 1, 2 or 3;  $CF_3$ ; halogen; OH;  $NH_2$ ;  $-CH_2$ - $NH_2$ ;  $-CH_2$ -OH; piperidin-1-yl; and pyrrolidinyl; the bond between  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  is either saturated or unsaturated; each of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , independently, is a carbon atom which is optionally substituted by one or two substituents selected among those indicated above for a ring carbon atom; and the line between  $C_3$  and  $C_4$  and between  $C_4$  and  $C_5$ , respectively, represents the number of carbon atoms as required to obtain a 5, 6 or 7 membered ring  $C_4$ .

Claim 5 (currently amended): A method according to Claim 4 use according to claim 1 to 4 wherein the inhibitor is a compound according to claim 2, wherein D is a piperazinyl ring optionally C- and/or N-substituted as specified in claim 4.

Claim 6 (currently amended): Use according to claim 1 or 2 A method according to Claim 2 wherein the inhibitor is a compound according to claim 2, wherein

Ra is H; CH<sub>3</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>; or isopropyl,

Rb is H; halogen; C<sub>1-6</sub>alkoxy; or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, and either

I. R is a radical of formula (a)

wherein

R1 is piperazin-1-yl optionally substituted by CH<sub>3</sub> in position 3 or 4; or 4,7-diaza-spiro [2.5] oct-7-yl;

R2 is Cl; Br; CF<sub>3</sub>; or CH<sub>3</sub>; and

R3 is H;  $CH_3$ ; or  $CF_3$ ;  $R_3$  being other than H when Ra is H or  $CH_3$ , Rb is H and  $R_1$  is 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl; or

II. R is a radical of formula (b)

wherein

 $R_4$  is piperazin-1-yl substituted in positions 3 and/or 4 by  $CH_3$ ; or 4,7-diaza-spiro [2.5] oct-7-yl;  $R_4$  being other than H or  $CH_3$  when  $R_4$  is 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl; or

# III. R is a residue of formula (c)

wherein

R<sub>14</sub> is piperazin-1-yl optionally substituted by CH<sub>3</sub> in position 3 and/or 4 or in position 3 by ethyl, phenyl-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl or halogeno–C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; or 4,7-diaza-spiro [2.5] oct-7-yl;

 $R_{15}$  is halogen;  $CF_3$ ; or  $CH_3$ ;  $R_{15}$  being other than  $CH_3$  when  $R_3$  is 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl; and

 $R_{16}$  is H;  $CH_3$ ; or  $CF_3$ ;  $R_{16}$  being other than H when  $R_{15}$  is CI, Ra is H or  $CH_3$ , Rb is H and  $R_{14}$  is 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl; or

### IV. R is a radical of formula (d)

wherein  $R_8$  is piperazin-1-yl, 3-methyl-piperazin-1-yl or 4-benzyl-piperazin-1-yl; or

# V. R is a radical of formula (e)

wherein R<sub>9</sub> is 4,7-diaza-spiro [2.5] oct-7-yl; or piperazin-1-yl substituted in position 3 by methyl or ethyl and optionally in position 4 by methyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 7 (currently amended): A method according to Claim 1 Use according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the inhibitor is a compound according to claim 1, wherein

when R is of formula (a)

R<sub>1</sub> is -(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl), 1-piperazinyl, 3-methyl-piperazin-1-yl or-(4,7-diaza spiro[2.5]oct-7-yl)

R<sub>2</sub> is 2-CI or 2-CH<sub>3</sub>

R<sub>3</sub> is 3-CH<sub>3</sub>, 3-CF<sub>3</sub>or H

Ra is H or CH3

And when,

R is of formula (b)

 $R_4$  is -(4,7-diaza-spiro[2.5]oct-7-yl), 3-methyl-piperazin-1-yl or 4-methyl-3-methyl-piperazin-1-yl  $R_a$  is H or  $CH_3$ 

And when

R is of formula (c)

R<sub>14</sub> is -4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl, 3-methyl-piperazin-1-yl, -4,7-diaza-spiro[2.5]oct-7-yl, 1-piperazinyl, 4-methyl-3-methyl-piperazin-yl, 3-methoxyethyl-piperazin-1-yl, 3-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl, 3-benzyl-piperazin-1-yl or 3-CH₂F-piperazin-1-yl

R<sub>15</sub> is Cl, Br, CF<sub>3</sub>, F

R<sub>16</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

Ra is H or CH3

R<sub>b</sub> is H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>, F, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CI, OCH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub>

And when

R is of formula (d)

R<sub>8</sub> is 3-methyl-piperazin-1-yl, 4-benzyl-1-piperazinyl or 1-piperazinyl

Ra is CH3 or H

And when

R is of formula (e)

R<sub>9</sub> is -4,7-diaza-spiro[2.5]oct-7-yl, 3-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl, 3-methyl-piperazin-1-yl, 4-methyl-3-methyl-piperazin-1-yl or 3-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl

R<sub>a</sub> is H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> or CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

R<sub>b</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, F, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> or Cl or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 8 (currently amended): Use according to claim 1, 2 A method according to Claim 1 wherein the inhibitor is 3-[2-Chloro-5- (4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl]-4-(1H-indol-3-yl)-pyrrole-2,5-dione or 3-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-4-[2-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-quinazolin-4-yl]-pyrrole-2,5-dione;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 9 (currently amended): A method according to Claim 1 Use according to any one of the claims 1-8 wherein a daily dose of 10 to 800 mg of a compound is administered to an adult human.

Claim 10 (currently amended): Use according to any one of claims 1 – 8 A method according to Claim 1 wherein the disorder to be treated is selected from Down's Syndrome, memory and

cognitive impairment, dementia, amyloid neuropathies, brain inflammation, nerve and brain trauma, vascular amyloidosis, or cerebral hemorrhage with amyloidosis.

Claim 11 (currently amended): A method of treating mammals suffering from neurological and vascular disorders related to beta-amyloid generation and/or aggregation which comprises administering to a said mammal in need of such treatment a pharmaceutical composition comprising

- (a) a dose, effective against neurological and vascular disorders related to beta-amyloid generation and/or aggregation, an inhibitor of formula I according to claim 1 any one of the claims 1–8 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and
- (b) a therapeutically effective amount of a second drug selected from drugs used to treat neurological and vascular disorders related to beta-amyloid generation and/or aggregation.

Claim 12 (canceled):

Claim 13 (currently amended): A pharmaceutical composition for use in the treatment of a neurological and vascular disorders related to beta-amyloid generation and/or aggregation comprising an inhibitor of formula I according to claim 1 any one of the claims 1-8.

Claim 14 (currently amended): A method of treating a warm blooded animal having a neurological and vascular disorders related to beta-amyloid generation and/or aggregation comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor according to any one of claims 1 – 8 claim 1.

Claim 15 (currently amended): A combination comprising an inhibitor according to any one of claims 1–8 claim 1, and a therapeutically effective amount of a second drug selected from drugs used to treat neurological and vascular disorders related to beta-amyloid generation and/or aggregation.

Claim 16 (currently amended): A commercial package A pharmaceutical composition comprising an inhibitor of formula I

wherein

Ra is H; CH3; CH2-CH3; or isopropyl,

R<sub>b</sub> is H; halogen; C<sub>1-6</sub>alkoxy; or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, and either

## I. R is a radical of formula (a)

#### wherein

R1 is piperazin-1-yl optionally substituted by CH<sub>3</sub> in position 3 or 4; or 4,7-diaza-spiro [2.5] oct-7-yl;

R<sub>2</sub> is CI; Br; CF<sub>3</sub>; or CH<sub>3</sub>; and

 $R_3$  is H;  $CH_3$ ; or  $CF_3$ ;  $R_3$  being other than H when Ra is H or  $CH_3$ , Rb is H and  $R_1$  is 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl; or

## II. R is a radical of formula (b)

### wherein

 $R_4$  is piperazin-1-yl substituted in positions 3 and/or 4 by  $CH_3$ ; or 4,7-diaza-spiro [2.5] oct-7-yl; Ra being other than H or  $CH_3$  when  $R_4$  is 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl; or R is a residue of formula (c)

### wherein

R<sub>14</sub> is piperazin-1-yl optionally substituted by CH<sub>3</sub> in position 3 and/or 4 or in position 3 by ethyl, phenyl-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy-C1-4alkyl or halogeno—C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; or 4,7-diaza-spiro [2.5] oct-7-yl;

 $R_{15}$  is halogen;  $CF_3$ ; or  $CH_3$ ;  $R_{15}$  being other than  $CH_3$  when  $R_3$  is H or  $CH_3$ ,  $R_4$  is 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl; and

 $R_{16}$  is H;  $CH_3$ ; or  $CF_3$ ;  $R_{16}$  being other than H when  $R_{15}$  is Cl, Ra is H or  $CH_3$ , Rb is H and  $R_{14}$  is 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl; or

### IV. R is a radical of formula (d)

wherein  $R_8$  is piperazin-1-yl, 3-methyl-piperazin-1-yl or 4- benzyl-piperazin-1-yl; or

# V. R is a radical of formula (e)

wherein R<sub>9</sub> is 4,7-diaza-spiro [2.5] oct-7-yl; or piperazin-1-yl substituted in position 3 by methyl or ethyl and optionally in position 4 by methyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the treatment of neurological and vascular disorders related to beta-amyloid generation and/or aggregation, together with instructions for simultaneous, separate or sequential use thereof in the treatment of a proliferative disease.